UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

THE FIRST THREE COINS STRUCK FROM CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH GOLD.

1) Mormon $10 2) 1848 CAL $2 1/2 3) Norris Gregg & Norris $5

The Mint Master

Apeil 2022

Volume 70 Issue 4

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE —- April 2022

Mike Rek

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

I am in Sacramento this month helping out my mother with her cancer appointments, but I had time to go to the Sacramento coin club meeting on March 23rd. Their meetings are almost the same as ours. I also went to the McIntosh coin show this month here in Sacramento. I saw an 1895 P Proof Morgan dollar for only $75,000 which is like pocket money for some people. For more value I saw a 1893 CC Morgan $ $130,000, you don't see one of those every day.

Thank you all again for supporting the UNS. I hope to see you at our April meeting.
#

Mike Rek / President

Contents & Agenda For April 12, 2022

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Meeting April 12, 2022 at 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALL TIME

LAST CALL!!!

2022 Is here and its time for all "Utah Numismatic Society" members to renew their membership.

You have until April 12th

Which is our April meeting date to renew.

We have recently updated the UNS membership list and discovered that there are multiple people who are receiving the UNS Mint Master who have apparently not renewed for several years. This could possibly be a clerical error and those people will be individually notified to renew in order to continue to receive the Mint Master and to verify their membership.

Remember your dues help the club with its financial obligations as well as support our *Youth Night*, *Picnic*, *Club Prizes* and *Christmas Dinner.* We urge all of you to continue your support for the UNS by paying your dues as soon as possible.

Sincerely.

UNS President / Mike Rek, Officers and Board.

****

The membership application with dues

Appears on the last page of this newsletter.

Gold Coin Circulation in America

Doug Nyholm

The 21st century has brought about many changes to the way we spend money in daily commerce. The use of credit and debit cards have exploded and probably result in the majority of daily transactions. Many people do not even carry any cash at all. Our coinage may soon become as useless as paper in our daily transactions. Even though recently the mints have issued a limited number of dollar coins, there use is almost non-existent. The half dollar has been virtually dead for decades so we are left with the quarter, dime and the almost worthless nickel. You notice I didn't even mention the lowely cent. Canada discountued their one-cent coin a decade ago in 2012 and their economy and commerce didn't collapse. Here in the United States over 4 billion cents are coined each year. Both our cent and nickel cost more than their face value to produce. That figure of 4 billion one cent coins accounts for essentially half of all the coins produced each year. Why, that is a $64,000 question. I have not only followed the precious metals prices recently with gold topping $2000/oz and silver touching $26/$27 per ounce recently but even the non-precious metals of copper and nickel are rising. Copper is near an all-time high at $4.57 per pound and nickels rise has been even more dramatic. Closing recently at $21.05/pound while at the beginning of the year it was under $10 a pound. What will these base metal prices do to our current coinage? With no precious metals in use today both copper and nickel are extensively used for our present coinage. Are we soon to be doomed to not only a cashless society but one without coins also?

I remember as a child spending silver coins and even silver Morgan and Peace dollars for candy at the local drugstore. My family operated a grocery store in South Dakota and I remember going to the bank with my mother to doposit rolls of silver dollars. Also a fond memory was seeing Walking Liberty half dollars, Standing Liberty quarters, Mercury dimes and even the occasional Indian Head cent in change.

This brings me to the main subject of this article. Did the generation prior to ours commonly transact business with the use of gold coins? What would it be like to go to the grocery store and pay for your purchase with Quarter Eagles, Half Eagles, or even a $20 gold coin? Was this ever the case? I have been searching my library and the internet to try to find an answer to this question. Just how much gold coinage has been used by the average citizen in daily commerace and transaction since the government began striking them in 1795?

EARLY GOLD COIN PRODUCTION 1795-1834

The mintage of early gold coins was very limited in the early years. Quarter Eagles never exceeded a mintage of 10,000 coins in any single year. Half Eagles were the workhorse of gold coinage but gold coinage output was still relatively low with mintages rarely exceeding 100,000 coins in any one year. The Eagle lasted only until 1804 before being discontinued. It has been estimated that with the U.S. Population at the time of about 8 million individuals that there was only a single Quarter Eagle for every 350 citizens. Most

never saw a larger denomination as these were held by banks and used only for major transaction or international trade. Additionally with the daily fluxuations of gold bullion during the time the newly struck gold coinage contained more than its face value in gold. Very few saw significant wear, an indication that those that did survive the melting pot saw little or no circulation. Any of these early dates encountered today are rare and are worth ten's of thousands of dollars in the numismatic market. It is probably accurate to say that the early gold coins up until 1834 did not circulate and were seldom seen by citizens in daily commerce.

GOLD COINAGE 1834-1861

Beginning in 1834 with the Classic Head - No Motto coins for the first time gold coins were occasionally seen in circulation. This time period probably saw the highest circulation of gold in our history. This was due to the decreased weight and gold content. These coins were no longer worth more than their face value. Quarter Eagle mintage peaked at 547,986 in 1836 while Half Eagles twice exceeded 500,000 coins in both 1834 and 1836. The Classic Head design lasted only six years until 1838 when it was replaced with the Liberty Head motif. Mintages were not generally large but consistent throughout the years until the outbreak of the Civil War. Daily circulation was not great and for the average person they probably rarely saw or used a gold coin except for the more well-to-do consumer and then only for larger purchases such as property or livestock. The average worker earned an average of about $1 per day so $2.50, $5, or especially a $10 coin (which was resumed in 1838) would have been a great deal of money. The $10 Eagle resumed with the Liberty Head design in 1838 and mintages varied widely occasionally topping 100,000 or 200,000 coins Most likely their useage was for transfers between banks or other form of backing. During this time paper money was not trusted. Virtually every bank printed and issued its own currency, some was worth close to face value but most was probably only worth abut 50% and in many cases it was almost worthless. Most people did not trust any paper currency during this time.

Silver coinage was respected and highly used in commerce.

This situation radically changed in 1848 after the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in California. This also led to a regional disparity of how and how much gold coinage was in use. The amount of gold being extracted in the gold fields of California was simply enormous. Initially gold was traded as dust or nuggets but with the difficulty of determing value soon private territorital mints began operation. In regard to the value of gold dust in San Francisco a whisky, beer or other beverage at one of the Barbary Coast saloons was determined by a pinch of dust. This is the amount that could be held betweek

the thumb and index finger of the bartender. Saloon owners well aware of this employed bartenders or cashiers who had very large hands. Therefore a pinch would be much larger improving profits and after a drink or two the patron wouldn't even notice. The first private gold minter in California was Norris, Gregg & Norris who first struck half eagles dated 1849. Their operation began in Benicia City located a few miles north of San Francisco. Soon thereafter dozens of private mints began operation, mostly in San Francisco. For many of these mints the assaying and fineness of their coins was commonly underweight causing further problems in circulation. The U.S. Assay Office in San Francisco opened in 1851 with Agustus Humbert appointed as assayer. Immediately they began striking $50 coins called slugs, most octagonal but later round $50 slugs appeared. Smaller denominations were also struck and initially these private gold coins were in common public use in and around San Francisco. Soon the official U.S. Mint began operations in San Francisco and in 1854 coinage of Quarter Eagles began with only 246 examples struck. It is a major rarity today. The 1854-S Half Eagle had a mintage of 268 coins and is also a major rarity with only two examples known to have survived. The larger denominations such as the $10 coin was coined to the extent of 123,826 which is available to collectors today while the 1854-S Double Eagle had a mintage of 141,468 and is also available for a price, usually seen in VF or EF. The reason for these mintages is that the larger denominations were the coins of choice by the gold depositors and consumers alike. Prices of goods during the gold rush were greatly inflated due to greed and scarcity of products. Gold coins during the 1849-1855 period were very common in commerce in San Francisco. Gambling houses held and took in large quantities of both territorial and Federal gold coins. The federal coins rapidly replaced the private coinage as much larger quantities were emanating from the mint while, as stated, many private gold coins were rapidly melted owing to their less exacting standards and many being underweight.

FRONT VIEW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT.

Circulation of gold in the western U.S. far surpassed that of their use in the east. To a smaller degree their daily use in the south was greater than in the east. In the west, gold was king. The constitution of California actually banned the use of paper currency which was not trusted by the citizenship anyway.

THE CIVIL WAR AND POST-WAR YEARS 1862-1878

During this period virtually all gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation. The only exception was in the far western United States but even there circulation was not at the level seen during the gold rush years. This can be evidenced by looking at the mintage statistics from Philadelphia and San Francisco. Both Charlotte and Dahlongea mints ceased operations with the outset of the Civil War. Initially the perception at the time was that the hostilities would only last a few months at best but this idea was soon dashed

and people began to panic and also hoard anything of value, especially coins both silver and gold. By late 1861 banks stopped paying out any specie, what was left was traded at a premium and brokers sprang up everywhere. Musltiple alternatives to commerce arose including copper tokens, encased postage, and finally paper fractional currency issued by the government. This situation lasted well beyond the cessation of hostilities which ended in 1865 and normalcy was not seen until the mid to late 1870's.

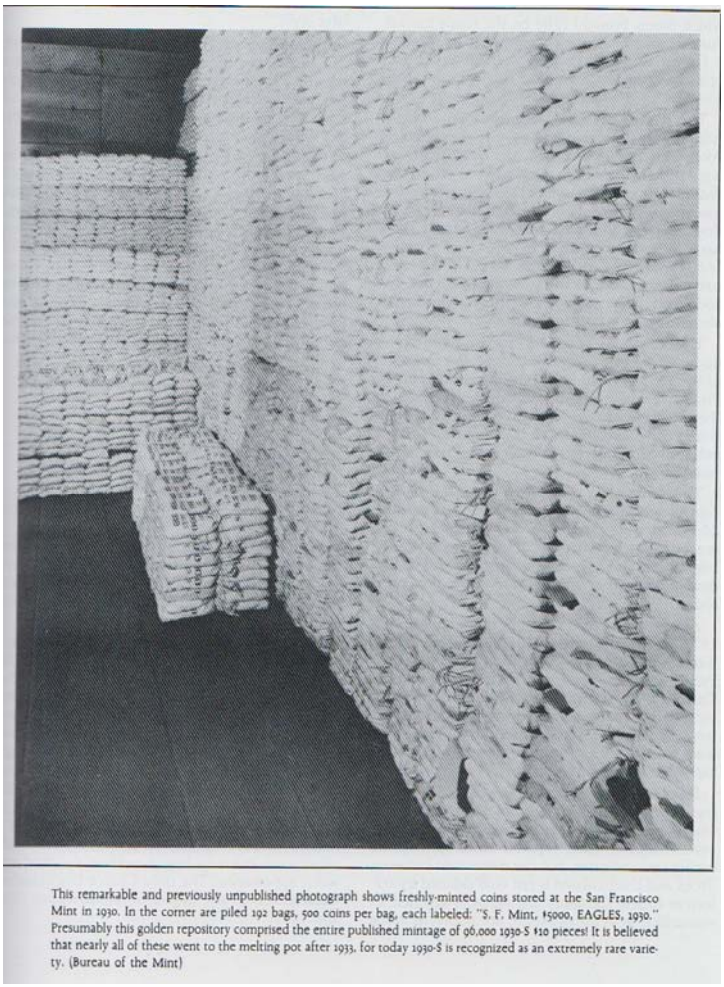
Evidence of what circulated and where it circulated can be seen by the surviving gold coins of this era. Generally Philadelphia minted gold coins can be found in relatively high grades showing little wear. This certainly indicates that they were stored and did not circulate while gold coins minted in San Francisco are more commonly found in lower worn grades. Some issues from San Francisco are virtually unknown in uncirculated condition.

1878-1907 PERIOD

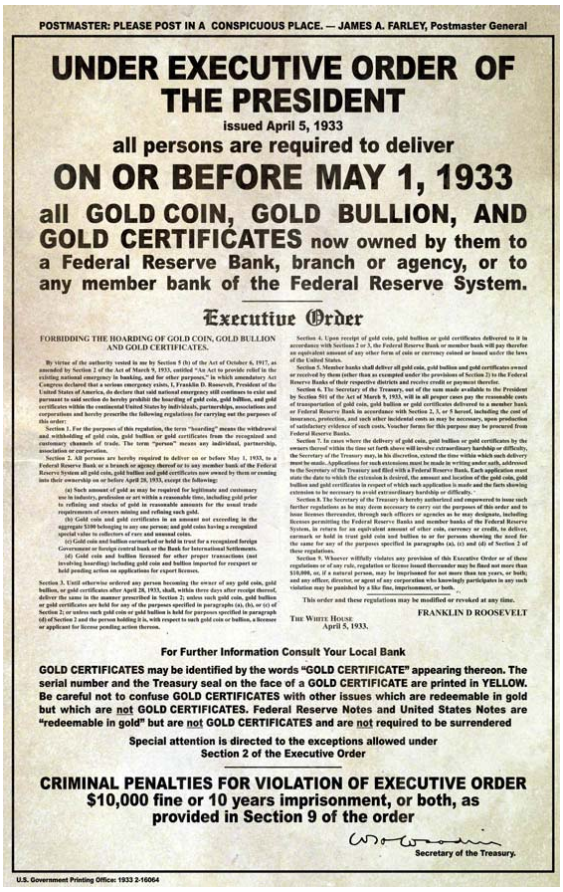
Even though during this period gold coins were available and did circulate however, their use as not widespread or common in daily use. Daily wages were seldom more than $2 per day which would make common use of $10 or $20 gold coins beyond the reach of the common person. The use of Federal paper money which was now accepted and trusted was replacing the daily use of gold. Also denominations of gold saw far less mintage with San Francisco discontinuing the Quarter Eagle in 1879. The gold coin of choice by the government was the Double Eagle and very few of these circulated on a daily basis. It was easy to coin, store, and transact international business with these large $20 coins. Much of the mintages were shipped to Europe or elsewhere or stored in government vaults.

THE FINAL PERIOF OF GOLD COINAGE 1908-1933

By this time daily use of gold coinage was virtually over. In records and journals from your grand-parents time most stories relate that many had never seen a gold coin in circulation. One common story is that during Christmas banks paid out individual low value gold coins, usually Quarter Eagles, to be given as gifts or souvenir's. The Federal Reserve deliberately minimized gold circulation beginning in 1914. Carrying a single $20 gold piece then would be the same as carrying over $700 today. Still in use for international transactions were millions of Double Eagles of which many found their way to Europe. Almost 50% of gold coins minted from 1795-1933 were $20 and a good number of



This remarkable and previously unpublished photograph shows freshly-minted coins stored at the San Francisco Mint in 1930. In the corner are piled 192 bags, 500 coins per bag, each labeled: "S. F. Mint, $5000, EAGLES, 1930." Presumably this golden repository comprised the entire published mintage of 96,000 1930-S $10 pieces! It is believed that nearly all of these went to the melting pot after 1933, for today 1930-S is recognized as an extremely rare variety. (Bureau of the Mint)



POSTMASTER: PLEASE POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE. — JAMES A. FARLEY, Postmaster General

UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT

issued April 5, 1933

all persons are required to deliver

ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, 1933

all GOLD COIN, GOLD BULLION, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES now owned by them to a Federal Reserve Bank, branch or agency, or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System.

Executive Order

FORBIDDING THE HOARDING OF GOLD COIN, GOLD BULLION AND GOLD CERTIFICATES.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended by Section 2 of the Act of March 9, 1933, entitled "An Act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes," in which amendatory Act Congress declared that a serious emergency exists, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do declare that said national emergency still continues to exist and pursuant to said section do hereby prohibit the hoarding of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates within the continental United States by individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations and hereby prescribe the following regulations for carrying out the purposes of this order:

Section 1. For the purposes of this regulation, the term "hoarding" means the withdrawal and withholding of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates from the recognized and customary channels of trade. The term "person" means any individual, partnership, association or corporation.

Section 2. All persons are hereby required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933, to a Federal Reserve Bank or a branch or agency thereof or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates now owned by them or coming into their ownership on or before April 28, 1933, except the following:

(a) Such amount of gold as may be required for legitimate and customary use in industry, profession or art within a reasonable time, including gold prior to refining and stocks of gold in reasonable amounts for the usual trade requirements of owners mining and refining such gold.

(b) Gold coin and gold certificates in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $100 belonging to any one person; and gold coins having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coins.

(c) Gold coin and bullion earmarked or held in trust for a recognized foreign Government or foreign central bank or the Bank for International Settlements.

(d) Gold coin and bullion licensed for other proper transactions (not involving hoarding) including gold coin and bullion imported for reexport or held pending action on applications for export licenses.

Section 3. Until otherwise ordered any person becoming the owner of any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates after April 28, 1933, shall, within three days after receipt thereof, deliver the same in the manner prescribed in Section 2; unless such gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates are held for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of Section 2; or unless such gold coin or gold bullion is held for purposes specified in paragraph (d) of Section 2 and the person holding it is, with respect to such gold coin or bullion, a licensee or applicant for license pending action thereon.

Section 4. Upon receipt of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates delivered to it in accordance with Section 2 or 3, the Federal Reserve Bank or member bank will pay therefor an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.

Section 5. Member banks shall deliver all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates owned or received by them (other than as exempted under the provisions of Section 2) to the Federal Reserve Banks of their respective districts and receive credit or payment therefor.

Section 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, out of the sum made available to the President by Section 501 of the Act of March 9, 1933, will in all proper cases pay the reasonable costs of transportation of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates delivered to a member bank or Federal Reserve Bank in accordance with Section 2, 3, or 5 hereof, including the cost of insurance, protection, and such other incidental costs as may be necessary, upon production of satisfactory evidence of such costs. Voucher forms for this purpose may be procured from Federal Reserve Banks.

Section 7. In cases where the delivery of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates by the owners thereof within the time set forth above will involve extraordinary hardship or difficulty, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend the time within which such delivery must be made. Applications for such extensions must be made in writing under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and filed with a Federal Reserve Bank. Each application must state the date to which the extension is desired, the amount and location of the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates in respect of which such application is made and the facts showing extension to be necessary to avoid extraordinary hardship or difficulty.

Section 8. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue such further regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this order and to issue licenses thereunder, through such officers or agencies as he may designate, including licenses permitting the Federal Reserve Banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in return for an equivalent amount of other coin, currency or credit, to deliver, earmark or hold in trust gold coin and bullion to or for persons showing the need for the same for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of Section 2 of these regulations.

Section 9. Whoever wilfully violates any provision of this Executive Order or of these regulations or of any rule, regulation or license issued thereunder may be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

This order and these regulations may be modified or revoked at any time.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
April 5, 1933.

For Further Information Consult Your Local Bank

GOLD CERTIFICATES may be identified by the words "GOLD CERTIFICATE" appearing thereon. The serial number and the Treasury seal on the face of a GOLD CERTIFICATE are printed in YELLOW. Be careful not to confuse GOLD CERTIFICATES with other issues which are redeemable in gold but which are not GOLD CERTIFICATES. Federal Reserve Notes and United States Notes are "redeemable in gold" but are not GOLD CERTIFICATES and are not required to be surrendered

Special attention is directed to the exceptions allowed under Section 2 of the Executive Order

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
$10,000 fine or 10 years imprisonment, or both, as provided in Section 9 of the order

Secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933 2-16064

that percentage were St. Gaudens Double Eagles. Well over 8 million alone were coined in 1928. Many have been re-patriated in recent years. During President Roosevelts order in 1933 compelling citizens to turn in their gold, hundreds of millions of gold coins were melted. Fortunately today there are enough surviving gold coins that remain for collectors but never again will any of us spend gold in daily commerce. Wouldn't it be fun to have a time machine and travel back to San Francisco in 1850.

#

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Actual Size: (67mm x 190mm x 32mm)

Justh & Hunter Gold Ingot
Ex: *S.S. Central America*
464.65 Ounces
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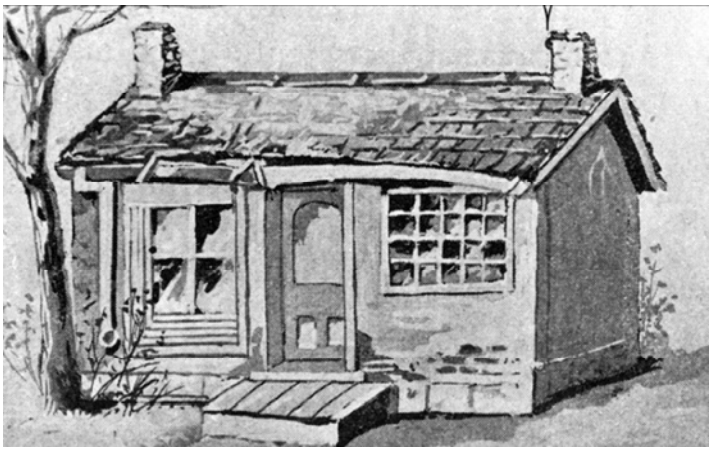
1848 CAL Quarter Eagle

Doug Nyholm

Unofficially the 1848 CAL Quarter Eagle gold coin was the first commemorative coin issued by the U.S. Mint. Obviously this coin came about due to the discovery of gold in California in 1848. On January 24, 1848 James Marshall, while working at Sutter's Mill on the American River spotted gold flakes in the streambed. From there the rest is history.

It was soon after that that the gold rush began and coinage was struck from California gold. The Mormons were actually the first to strike a gold coin from California gold which was brought back to Salt Lake City from returning Mormon Battalion members. The first deposit of gold in Salt Lake City was on November 23, 1848 by Ebenezer Brown, a Battalion member. It was on December 12, 1848 that the first $10 Mormon gold coins were struck. These initial coins bore the date of 1849. This was less than a year since the discovery at Sutter's Mill.



Artists rendering of the Deseret Mint in Salt Lake City, circa 1848

The next coin to be struck was the famous 1848 CAL Quarter Eagle struck a few days later in December of 1848 with the counter-stamp CAL impressed on the reverse of the coin. The exact date of its striking is not known but records note that some of these CAL Quarter Eagles were available on January 5, 1849. The gold for these coins came from a shipment of 228 ounces of California gold shipped by Col. R.B. Masson Jr. who at the time was the acting Governor of California. The shipment left California on August 17th, 1848 and arrived in Philadelphia on December 8, 1848 which was confirmed by a letter from the secretary of war, W.L. Marcy directed to mint director Patterson. As is the case with raw gold bullion it was not ready for coining and had to be processed and coinage most likely began soon after. Estimates of 1,389 pieces were struck form this gold. This number is also an estimate based upon the weight of the original deposit.

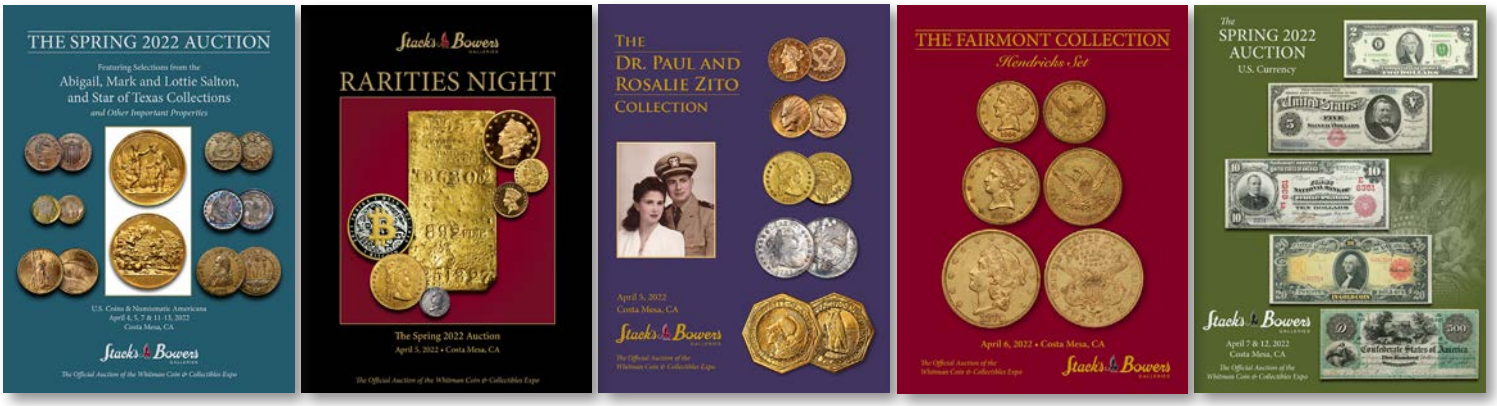
The next interesting question was how were the letters CAL imparted into the coins themselves? There are several theorys, the most repeated one is that they were punched into the coin while still in

the die. This to me indicates it was accomplished before the coin was ejected which doesn't seem possible. How could one set the punch then hammer it while still in the press and die? Reading about multiple examples which have been examined by experts the CAL punch is virtually identical in position on all observed coins. Also noted are several coins which show signs of double punching and was triple punched. No coins show any flattening on the obverse lending to creedence to the other theory that the punch was applied after the coin was struck but placed into a die with a jig used to assure a standard position.

There is no documentation that these CAL coins were ever sold at a premium but just placed into circulation, or sold at face value to the few collectors at the time who had knowledge of their creation. Today it is estimated that about 200 survive and they are actively collected by specialists. This coin is ranked as #70 in the current 5th edition of the "100 Greatest U.S. Coins."

The third coin struck from California gold it that of the Norris, Gregg, & Norris, a $5 territorial coin. This coin preceded literally dozens of private mints which began operation prior to both the U.S. Assay office and later the San Francisco mint. Again, details are not know regarding the actual operation and initial striking but newspaper reports told that they were available as early at May in 1849.

These three coins were the first to be struck from California gold. One other interesting first is that of the first $20 denomination struck. This was also accomplished by the Mormons with their $20 Coin struck on December 22, 1849. This preceded the U.S. Mints striking of the first pattern 1849 Liberty Head Double Eagle by several days.


THE SPRING 2022 AUCTION
Abigail, Mark and Lottie Salton, and Star of Texas Collections
RARITIES NIGHT
THE DR. PAUL AND ROSALIE ZITO COLLECTION
THE FAIRMONT COLLECTION
Hendricks Set
The SPRING 2022 AUCTION
U.S. Currency

The Stack's Bowers Galleries

SPRING 2022 AUCTION

Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Spring Expo

April 4-7 & 11-13, 2022 • Griffin Studios, Costa Mesa, California

Auction Schedule

Live Auction Sessions

Session 1
U.S. Coins Part 1: Medals, Tokens, Early American Coins - Half Dimes
Monday, April 4 • 10:00 AM PT

Session 2
U.S. Coins Part 2: Dimes - Half Dollars
Tuesday, April 5 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 3
Rarities Night
Tuesday, April 5 • 2:00 PM PT

Session 4
The Dr. Paul and Rosalie Zito Collection
Tuesday, April 5 • *Immediately after Rarities Night*

Session 5
The Fairmont Collection - Hendricks Set
Wednesday, April 6 • Noon PT

Session 6
U.S. Coins Part 3: Silver Dollars - End
Thursday, April 7 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 7
U.S. Currency
Thursday, April 7 • 3:00 PM PT

Internet Only Sessions

StacksBowers.com

Session 8
U.S. Coins Part 1
Monday, April 11 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 9
U.S. Coins Part 2
Tuesday, April 12 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 10
U.S. Currency
Tuesday, April 12 • 9:00 AM PT

Session 11
U.S. Coins Part 3
Wednesday, April 13 • 9:00 AM PT

Auction Location

(Reservations required for in-person live bidding)

Griffin Studios
1550 Scenic Avenue, Suite 150
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

In person live bidding will be allowed in accordance with Covid-19 directives and local mandates at the time of the auction.

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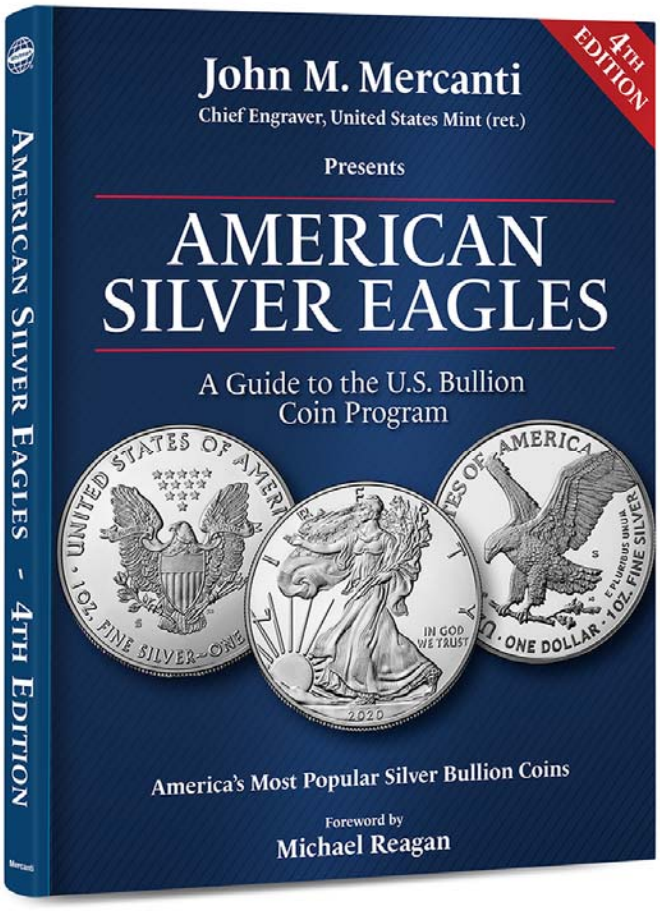
BOOK REVIEW

AMERICAN SILVER EAGLES

John M. Mercanti

4th Edition

Doug Nyholm



The new 4th Edition of American Silver Eagles has arrived. This edition has been updated to include everything including the new 2021 Silver Eagle design change. This is a well timed update and as in previous editions contains the history of the U.S. Bullion coin program comprising of about 45 pages.

The main portion of the book is a date by date analysis with a full page of commentary and information devoted to each date and mint. Also included is documentation of all of the special sets which have been released encompassing the entire series.

Values in MS/PF-68/69 and 70 are listed. Additionally the number of certified examples are also shown for grades 65 to 70 as of the publication date.

The book is available directly from Whitman and other sources with a list price of $29.95. It is published in full color on quality gloss paper and consists of 214 pages.

This is a must for any collector of U.S. Silver Eagles.

SUBMITTED BY KELLY FINNEGAN WHO GAVE THE TALK ABOUT THE WIZARD OF OZ AT OUR LAST MONTHS CLUB MEETING

The Wizard of Oz was published in 1900. There are 14 books in the series – the movie was made from the first book. There are 327 characters – some don't show up until later volumes of the books and are not shown in the movie.

The Panic of 1893 was a huge depression that affected the minting of coins. That's why you don't see a lot of Morgan Dollars dated from 1892 to 1895. The unemployment rate was 18% in 1894 (back when it was calculated correctly, just like the rate of inflation that was changed in 1980-).

Dorothy – Dorothy Gale represents "Miss Everyman, or the "everyday man" in America. Her last name, 'Gale' ties in with the tornado that changes Dorothy's world. In the book she has blond hair and blue eyes, but with Hitler's ideal of the Aryan Race having the same characteristics, they were changed to auburn hair and brown eyes in the movie. Her dog Toto is probably a reference to the Tolerance Movement that prevailed in the United States. People that abhorred the use of alcohol were known as "Teetotalers."

Yellow Brick Road – In the book, the road is called, "the Road of Yellow Bricks." It represents the Gold Standard, which was the economic system that the world ran on until WWI, and maintained a world economy that was not dominated by debt. It represents the way to financial security running from the rural to urban areas.

Silver Slippers – The silver slippers represent the money used by the common man. It must still use the Yellow Brick Road, but does not supplant it – silver didn't have the power that gold did – it was a token currency since 1873 according to federal legislation (the Crime of 1873).

The Scarecrow – The scarecrow represents the farmer and agricultural industry in America. He is depicted as not having a brain because the feeling in the cities were that they lacked intelligence. Many were illiterate, but that isn't the same as being stupid.

Tin Man – The tin woodcutter represents the factory workers and the mechanical industry in America. He was originally a human that was going to marry a munchkin, but is chopped to pieces by an enchanted axe – this is why he doesn't have a heart – he was heartbroken. When he is found, he is found in a disused, rusty state because due to the depression of 1893 many steel mills, railroads and banks failed and there was no need of physical labor as much with mechanization.

Cowardly Lion – William Jennings Bryan (AKA, Boy Orator of the Platte/The Great Commoner). At 36, he is the youngest person ever to receive votes in a Presidential election. He beat out Grover Cleveland for the Democratic nomination and ran for President in 1896, losing to William McKinley. This was the first time in 24 years that the Republican had won the majority of the popular vote. He pushed for a bimetallic standard (gold and silver) in the U.S., and at the Democratic Convention gave his famous "Cross of Gold" speech. He also received the Democratic nomination again in 1900, losing to William McKinley for a second time. As an attorney, he represented the State of Tennessee opposed to Darwin's theory of man evolving from lower species in the Scopes Monkey Trial in 1925.

Note: This is why when commemorative coins were made for William McKinley in 1903 and 1916-7, they were gold dollars, not silver half dollars.

#

Oz – Washington, D.C. The name “Oz” is a reference to the measurement used for gold, “OZ”, short for ounce. It is in a central region that does not belong to any of the four lands, just like the District of Columbia – Gillikin Country to the North, Winkie Country to the East, Quadling Country to the South and Munchkin Country to the West.

Wizard of Oz – Oscar Diggs. A man demonstrated to have no skills or talents other than being able to persuade people that he was smart, talented and had all of the answers.
Emerald City – A representation of Washington, D.C. It is called the Emerald City because that is where paper currency was created - Greenbacks. Everyone living there or visiting had to wear green-colored spectacles to believe everything was green. People had to believe what they were told without question.
Poppy Fields – At this time, opium was an issue involving the Far East and was a drug of the poor. It demonstrates the lack of productivity and inability to follow goals if one falls under its influence.

Good Witch of the North – Not named by L. Frank Baum

Glinda (**The Good Witch**/Witch of the South) – Called a Sorceress in later books.
Wicked Witch of the East – Not named by L. Frank Baum
Wicked Witch of the West – Not named by L. Frank Baum
Munchkins – live in the East. They dressed in blue (their favorite color). Some have blue hair and/or beards.

Winkies – live in the East. Tinsmiths by trade that dress in yellow. Wicked Witch of the West used Winged/Flying Monkeys to torture them and keep them under her power using the Golden Cap.

Winged/Flying Monkeys – Controlled by the wearer of the Golden Cap. Inside the cap made of gold, rubies and diamonds is this enchantment to make the Winged/Flying Monkeys obey the wearer:
1 - Stand upon the left foot and say "Ep-pe, Pep-pe, Kak-ke.”
2 - Stand upon the right foot and say "Hil-lo, hol-lo, hel-lo.”
3 - Stand on both feet and shout "Ziz-zy, zuz-zy, zik!"

UNS 2022 SCHEDULE

JANUARY Speaker-Kelly Finnegan / Security	FEBRUARY Members 'Show and Tell' Stories/Special coins/Experiences	MARCH Club Auction Members allowed 5 lots to auction	APRIL Speaker Brent Ashworth
MAY UNS Birthday Medal Voting	JUNE Youth Night Board Meeting	JULY UNS Picnic	AUGUST Auction
SEPTEMBER Speaker Doug Nyholm Silver Eagles	OCTOBER Coin Show Display Speaker / David Larson or Kelly Finnegan	NOVEMBER Elections / Bourse Board Meeting 6:30	DECEMBER Holiday/Christmas Dinner

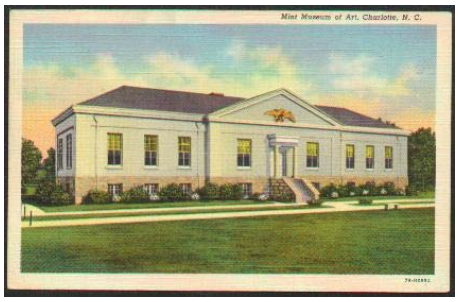
The Money Quiz

Southern Mints

1. **What year was the last gold coin minted at the New Orleans mint?**

A) 1879 **B) 1909**

C) 1904 **D) 1915**



2. **Which southern mint struck the first gold coins?**

A) Charlotte **B) New Orleans**

C) Dahlonega **D) All of the above**

3. **Which coin was struck by the Confederacy?**

A) 1861-O Eagle **B) 1861-C Half Eagle**

C) 1861-D Gold Dollar **D) 1861-D Eagle**

4. **Which of the following mints struck proof/specimen gold coins?**

A) Charlotte **B) New Orleans**

C) Dahlonega **D) All of the above**

5. **What is the rarest coin struck at the Charlotte mint?**

A) 1861 Quarter Eagle **B) 1849 Open Wreath gold $1**

C) 1838 Quarter Eagle **D) 1842 Small Date**

6. **Which New Orleans gold coin is the rarest today?**

A) 1854-O $20 **B) 1856-O $20**

C) 1839-O Quarter Eagle **D) 1859-O $10**

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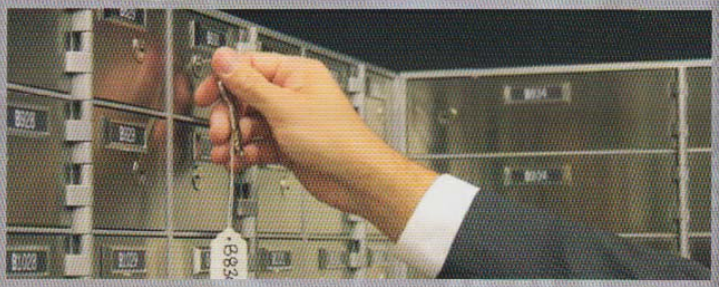

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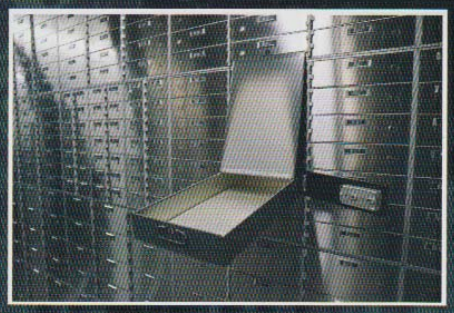

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

BOOKS

I have collected coins since I was 10 years old. I have also been an avid coin book aficionado starting with my first Red Book in 1962. Back then there were very few books about coins and I remember that the first two books I added to my library were Penny Whimsey by William Sheldon and Howard Newcomb's book on Copper Cents 1816-1857. They spurred my interest in putting together a set of Large Cents which was almost complete by date except for a few of the very expensive ones. I enjoyed looking at them with these books and identifying their varieties. I once owned a 1795 cent that was at best graded Poor-1 which I was able to iden-dify its variety from these books. I have learned much about coins from books in my library and also owning many of the series of U.S. coins which I have collected.

I now enjoy numismatic research and writing stories for the Mint Master as well as other publications such as the Numismatist and Paper Money. I have also published several books and my library has been a huge asset for my research.

I have accumulated a large library consisting of 10 floor to ceiling bookcases and feel fortunate to have such a great library. In writing the articles for this edition of the Mint Master I have developed a new problem which is finding the book I know I have but can't seem to locate it. I finally did find it. The internet does have great search capabilities but unlike some people who like to believe that everything can be found on the internet, that is simply not true, everything is not on the internet. I find that even numismatic publications that are 100 years old still contain a wealth of information. Our society is moving away from print publications and I hope that as a people we will make sure that books are not lost. What would you do if the internet failed or personal computers no longer operated. Unfortunately this is probably the case in the Ukraine at this time and hopefully that war and associated problems will be short lived. At least, if something similar were to ever occur here in the United States I would have enough to read and keep my time filled for the rest of my life. I hope that many of you collectors are ready to read a book in your easy chair after you retire. I believe that everyone should read and add a book or two each year to your library, numismatic or not. Happy reading.

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm

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APRIL PRIZES

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Member Prize 1959 Franklin Half Dollar BU

On-Time Prize State Park 4-coin P,D,S,S Silver

Youth Prize 1971 S Slabbed 25C (Donated by Majestic Coins)

Prizes

1974 S Proof Ike Dollar clad & silver	Drawing
State Park 4-coin P,D,S,S Silver	Drawing
1883 P Morgan	Drawing
1887 P Morgan Dollar	Drawing
1849 Large Cent	Drawing
1934 $20 Note	Drawing
1923 $1 Large Silver Certificate	Drawing
Disney Dollar	Drawing
AU Walking Liberty Half Dollar	Drawing
1964 P&D Washington 25c	Drawing

BUY OF THE MONTH

TBA

Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

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The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **B**
2. **A Charlotte Mar 28, 1838**
   Dahlonega Apr 21, 1838
   New Orleans, 1839
3. **C**
4. **B & C**
   1843-D NGC SP-65
   1844-O $5 & $10 Proof
5. **B (4 Known)**
6. **A**

Just Barely more rare than the 1856-O $20